

THE DAILY PUBLIC LEDGER

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For President—Charles E. Hughes of New York.
For Vice-President—Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana.
For Congressman—A. J. Pennington of Carter County.

HARVEY FOR HUGHES

The defection of Col. George Harvey, of the North American Review, is a very grave loss to the cause, a very serious blow to the hopes of Woodrow Wilson. He was the first to propose him for President. That was ten years ago. He was for seven years the most industrious and able of his supporters. It was only when there was fear that such continued ardent support might alienate those who stood with Mr. Bryan, that Mr. Wilson suggested that he soft-pedal. Those were the days when a neighbor of ours, since converted to a sort of luke-warm, half-hearted indorsement, a kind of flabby hand-shake, was delighting himself and amusing his hearers with his truest assaults on "the crook from New Jersey."

What Col. Harvey has to say is said in characteristic Harveyian style. He reviews the record. He recites the performance, as well as the promise, and rarely finds them in agreement. Whether "the President, or the Kaiser, or the good Lord" kept us out of war, he esteems of no particular moment, since the crisis, if it ever existed, has long since passed away, and no one has yet reached that degree of partisan insanity that would prompt them to suspect either Mr. Wilson or Mr. Hughes of inciting or inviting war with any Power, European, Asiatic or American.

The questions to be answered at the polls next November have no relation to that parrot cry. They are, on the contrary, practical. They deal with the future, rather than with the past or the present. More correctly, the past and present are to be considered only insofar as they may enable us to judge of the future. What are those questions? We quote:

Which of the two great parties at this particular juncture in our progress as a Nation is the better equipped and the more likely to render the highest public service?

Which of the two designated leaders is the more certain to "preserve, protect and defend" the Constitution of the United States?

Properly to meet these questions, the Colonel takes up in turn the overpowering issues of Military and Industrial Preparedness. Government by and for the People and National Honor and Prosperity.

A vote for Wilson is a vote for Daniels—boiled down to its essentials, that is the charge and that the risk. Conceding the "surpassing mental and moral excellence" of the new Secretary of War, it is found that the army situation is even more discouraging than that of the navy.

Acting on the spur of an aroused citizenship, championed in his own invigorating manner by Co. Roosevelt, a converted, but tepid, Administration did at length succeed in swelling appropriations. In spite of the sneer of the President that his attitude would not be altered "because some among us are nervous and excited," it was altered. What did not and will not change, however, is the intimate position of those entrusted with the expenditure of the money voted. Secretary Daniels is "opposed in his heart to adequate provision for defense." It is impossible to inoculate him with the obvious truth that a navy must be a fighting arm and that such trifling as he has been guilty of serve only to paralyze that arm and to bring him into derision.

Secretary Baker, most amiable of professed pacifists, has principally to his credit that deception on the National Guardsmen that "tricked them into an enlistment they had never intended to make." Frankly, then, the situation resolves itself to this:

Whether one approves or disapproves the huge expenditures provided for National Defense, the appropriations have been made. The only question now is, Who can utilize the resources in hand to the greatest advantage of the country in obtaining "the quickest and most effectual results?" The Republicans who are sincere in their advocacy of Preparedness or the Democrats who are not? The question seems to answer itself.

But this is not all. There is the problem of the industrial warfare that is bound to follow the war. It is the declared purpose of the Allies to possess the markets of the world. Germany, of course, is the enemy in view. But there is an implied threat aimed at America, to which country the Allies will be enormously in debt. Swamping us with goods, dumping the produce of impoverished labor on us, that is one method of payment. Will the Free-Trade Democratic party protect us? Will it have a care for the working man and his employment? That it seems to us, is another question that answers itself!

The surrender to the four Brotherhoods—what Col. Harvey designates the "blackmailing of the Nation by the President himself"—is gone into with that trenchant particularity which we have come to expect from the editor of the North American Review.

He shows, from the President's own statements that there was no "sudden crisis," that the matter had been agitated for more than a year, and that the claim that the demands were "backed by the favorable judgment of society" was the merest assumption. Dramatic enough is this summary of the situation as it presented itself just a month since—

Four parties to the proposed settlement were involved: The labor unions, the shippers and the railway companies, represented by their respective officials, and the people, represented by the President. And it was the President of the United States, who deliberately proposed the mulcting of the great body of his own constituency, the millions of low-paid workmen, farmers, professional men, teachers, clerks, saleswomen and toilers in sweatshops no less than the well-to-do, not in the interest of a class, but of a class within a class, comprising four hundred thousand voters, without cost to the companies or the shippers who were to comprise the other parties to the conspiracy.

In a terrorized Democratic Congress the proposition was figured out on the basis of votes. "The climax of a very happy day"—it was the President who hit on the phrase—was one staged for its estimated effect on the November returns. That is a charge the Democracy can not brush aside, that is a betrayal for which the President

and those who took orders from him, must be held answerable.

They ask: "What would Hughes have done?" Here, again, the question answers itself. We know what Hughes did do. We know that, as Governor, he vetoed a bill that trucked to the "populist spirit of the time" and that equally with the Adamson measure, was passed without investigation or consideration of its justice. And we know what he said at Nashville, standing, as he was well aware, before a hostile audience. We know that he stood firmly for the recognition of the reign of reason in place of the reign of tyranny and force, and continued:

I stand for two things: First, for the principle of fair, impartial, thoro, candid arbitration; second, for legislation on facts, according to the necessities of the case. I am opposed to being dictated to, either in the Executive Department or in Congress, by any power on earth before the facts are known and in the absence of the facts. That is the way of all honest, fair investigation and candid treatment. Show me the way that is right, and I will take it. But I will not take any way that I do not know anything about.

Knowing that Hughes means what he says, we know what he would have done. We know, among other things, that he would have had to be made satisfied that the law proposed was constitutional. In this matter, the Adamson law is open to the gravest suspicion.

We come to the last of the living issues—national honor and opportunity. And here, it is not necessary to go into detail. It is known of all men that under the Wilson Administration the protection of the flag has been withdrawn from American citizens. It is known that the President has not been dependable. It is notorious that his has been the policy of pusillanimity. America is the concern of one Wilson of the other. One last quotation:

Upon the clearly-marked issues, and, as between candidates, there is no reason why any professed Republican, any thoughtful Progressive, any principled Democrat SHOULD NOT, and every reason why every patriotic American SHOULD, vote—

For President,
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

—Louisville Herald.

NEW YORK FOR HUGHES,
SAYS WADSWORTH

Chicago, October 5.—"New York will cast its electoral vote for Hughes, it will elect a Republican United States Senator to succeed O'Gorman, will re-elect Governor Whitman and will increase its Republican representation in the House by at least four members," said United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, when he stopped at Western headquarters of the Republican National Committee in Chicago the other day. "New York," added the Senator, "has lost confidence in President Wilson; it is convinced the Democratic party can not efficiently and economically administer the government of the United States, and that it cannot properly protect the business and commercial interests of the United States against foreign invasion after the war is over."

New York Is Safe

"There has never been any doubt about New York going Republican this year," the Senator went on to say, "and Mr. Hughes, always popular in the State, is stronger today than when the campaign opened. He is daily gaining support among the laboring men, by his frank and fearless analysis and exposure of the Adamson law. When that law was passed, the laboring men were disposed to regard it as what it purported to be—an eight-hour law—but as Mr. Hughes has shown it to be not a law affecting in any way the hours of labor, shown that it is purely a law to raise the wages of a limited number of railroad employees totally ignoring the great bulk of them, and has shown that it does not affect labor in general in any way whatsoever, the laboring men of New York, and I may say of other states, have awakened to the fact that they have been bamboozled, and that the Adamson law, in fact, was nothing more, than a bit of political trickery designed to capture labor votes. It needed just such a man as Mr. Hughes to show up that law in its true light. The people understand what he says and have confidence in his words."

A Re-united Republican Party

"Speaking of the New York situation generally, we have there a reunited Republican party; the progressives joined the Republicans two years ago, and in that off year we rolled up a record vote. Our people are intensely interested in what is to be done by the government to meet the situation we must face after the war is over. They know there must be an effective barrier against the flood of cheap products that will come from Europe, and they know that only a Republican protective tariff will afford them adequate protection against this threatened invasion. On that issue alone, Mr. Hughes is very strong in our State."

New Yorkers Deplore Humiliation

"But New Yorkers, aside from all this, are disgusted with the Wilson administration; they deplore and they resent the humiliation that has been heaped upon this country by reason of the vacillation and wobbling of President Wilson; they want an end to unbusinesslike administration of government affairs, and they want competent men placed in charge of the government. They are, in a word, tired of the Wilson administration and know that under Mr. Hughes they can have a business-like and economical admin-

istration at Washington, and can see the prestige of the United States restored."

Industrial Preparedness

Isaac F. Maroonson, an American writer of good reputation, recently returned from Europe, where he made an economic study of France and England. In an interview in the New York Times of September 30, Mr. Maroonson said:

"Considering first the determination of England and her allies to be self-contained, it seems certain that after the war England will have a protective tariff, a high protective tariff. England wants everything needed in England to be supplied by England and her colonies. The British want to cut down their imports and keep gold at home. This movement is going forward with tremendous bounds. You will find that before many more months of the war there will be a great falling off in the purchase of munitions in this country, for England and France are more and more making their own. Already many American articles have been practically barred."

War An Education

There is nothing like war as an educator. Fine theories are blasted to pieces by grim facts. A nation learns that it must depend upon itself. The movement for protection in England is not sentimental or theoretical, but is the exercise of the instinct of self-preservation.

"We are melting down millions of English sovereigns and coining them into American money," said the Director of the Mint on September 29, speaking at the American Bankers' Association convention at Kansas City. "I estimate that the amount of gold still to be received by the United States from the allied nations will be \$400,000,000. The amount of gold received up to date is over \$750,000,000."

Naturally, England is trying to stop this drain of gold. It will diminish the purchase of American goods as fast as possible, and establish a protective tariff system as soon as the public can be made to see the fallacy and danger of the free trade system.

England Headed For Protection

While England, the greatest commercial nation in the world, is coming to the protective tariff as a dire necessity, the Democratic President of the United States blissfully sees the inflow of war gold and proclaims the fallacy of protection. He wants more and more free trade, and he begins by throwing open the American market without obtaining any equivalent concessions in other markets. Two-thirds of all the goods imported in the United States are on the free list. There is neither protection to American industry and labor, or revenue to the government. The gigantic market of the United States is handed over, a free gift, to the foreign employers of cheap labor.

How long can the United States stand such an arrangement after the war, when England and Europe's soldiers are transformed into producers of manufactures? With Europe's markets closed to Americans, and America's markets open to Europeans, which direction would the flow of gold take across the Atlantic?

Hughes For Industrial Preparedness Charles E. Hughes stands for a protective tariff, shielding American industry and American labor. Woodrow Wilson stands for free trade, subjecting American industry and American labor to the unrestricted competition of foreign cheap-labor goods.

WE SHOULD CONSIDER WHAT IS RIGHT THEN DO IT

"Our Government is based on the idea that we have Legislatures to investigate, to consider what is right and to do what is right. It is based on the idea that public opinion is formed from discussion of questions, and that we can come possibly to right solutions. It is not based on the idea that the Government must act without knowing the justice and merits of the cause in which it acts."—Mr. Hughes in His Speech at Portland, Maine.

Many ordinary men give expression to thoughtful, philosophic utterances. Occasionally one of these utterances gets into print and goes the rounds of the newspapers, where it is credited to Ralph Waldo Emerson or Elbert Hubbard.

Even if you haven't a good opinion of yourself, see that others have.

SUGGESTIONS TO SICK WOMEN

How Many Are Restored To Health.

First.—Almost every operation in our hospitals performed upon women becomes necessary through neglect of such symptoms as backache, irregular and painful periods, displacements, pain in the side, burning sensation in the stomach, bearing down pains, nervousness, dizziness and sleeplessness.

Second.—The medicine most successful in relieving female ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It regulates and strengthens the organism; it overcomes disease.

For forty years it has been making women strong and well, relieving backache, nervousness, ulceration and inflammation, weakness, displacements, irregularity and periodic pains. It has also proved invaluable in preparing for childbirth and the Change of Life.

Third.—The great number of unsolicited testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time published by permission, are proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the treatment of female ills.

Fourth.—Every ailing woman in the United States is cordially invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is true, will bring you health and a new way of life.

Special Election Notice

In obedience to an order of the Mason County Court, entered at the September term, 1916, notice is hereby given that an election will be held and poll taken in Mason county, Kentucky, at the usual and regular voting places in each of the precincts, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1916.

Between the hours of 6 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., on said date, at which election all legal voters residing in said precincts, shall be given an opportunity to vote by secret ballot on the question whether the Fiscal Court of Mason county shall be composed of three Commissioners to be elected from the county at large and the Judge of the County Court.

The order calling said election specifying its purpose and directing the manner in which same shall be held, is as follows:

MASON COUNTY COURT.
September Term, September 4, 1916.
Alfred M. Peed, et als., On Petition.
ORDER.

This day came Alfred M. Peed and others and filed a written petition signed by eight hundred and forty-one of the legal voters of Mason county, requesting the Judge of the Mason County Court to submit to the qualified voters of Mason county at the next general election hereafter to be held the question, "whether the Fiscal Court of Mason county shall be composed of three Commissioners, to be elected from the county at large, and the Judge of the County Court," and it appearing that said petition is signed by more than three hundred and fifty of the legal voters of Mason county, and the court being advised, it is therefore ordered and directed that the officers of the election in all the voting precincts in Mason county shall open a poll and take the sense of the legal voters in said county upon said question, said election to be held on Tuesday, November 7th, 1916, between the hours of 6 a. m., and 4 p. m. The Clerk of the Mason County Court shall furnish the Sheriff of Mason county a copy of this order, and said Sheriff shall cause the same to be published in all the county papers not less than four weeks previous to said election and he shall also advertise the same by printed handbills, posted not less than two weeks before said election in a conspicuous place in each of the voting precincts in said county. It is further ordered and directed that the Clerk of the Mason County Court shall prepare ballots to be used at said election, each ballot to have printed thereon the question: "ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE FISCAL COURT OF THE COUNTY BEING COMPOSED OF THREE COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FROM THE COUNTY AT LARGE AND THE JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT?"

Given under my hand, at my office, in the City of Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, this 30th day of September, 1916.

JOHN H. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Mason County

New Arrivals At the New York Store For Saturday

Ladies' new, elegant Suits, \$20 values, \$11.98.
Ladies' Coats, the newest styles, prices very low.
Ladies' new Waists 50c on up.
Big stock of Silk Waists to select from.

Hats

Ladies' and Children's Hats, more than ever. Sold at our usual low price. See them.

The prices on our Silks and Wool Dress Goods are lower than at other places.

GIVE US A LOOK

NEW YORK STORE

S. STRAUS, Proprietor. Phone 571.



You can't afford to keep a good car in an unfit place. We can provide safe, clean and convenient storage for a limited number of machines. Right now is the time to see about it so you will be sure to get a place. Or if you want a cover for the car we will serve you best.

OAKLAND - DODGE - OLDSMOBILE
Keith & Stephenson
MAYSVILLE'S LEADING GARAGE



IF NOT THIS THEN THIS
You may not be able to get away to the lakes or mountains this summer to enjoy the natural breeze. Your next best way to find comfort is an ELECTRIC FAN. It will keep you cool and comfortable day and night all summer at less than half a cent an hour.

ELECTRIC SHOP Of Maysville Gas Co., Incorporated

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

NEW PRICES AUGUST 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916:

Chassis	\$325.00
Runabout	345.00
Touring Car	360.00
Coupelet	505.00
Town Car	595.00
Sedan	645.00

L. & B. Detroit

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY



WHY NOT TRY A LEDGER WANT AD?

Tuesday---Mary Pickford in "HULDA OF HOLLAND"

THE WASHINGTON